

The Final Issue

Quid Novi

McGill University Faculty of Law
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E-A Desjardins:
A. Daher

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QUID NOVI

3661 Peel Street
Montreal, Quebec H2A 1X1
(514) 398-4430

Rédacteurs-en-chef
Fabien Fourmanoit
Rosalie-Anne Tichoux-Mandich

Managing Editor
Catherine Galardo

Associate Editors
Alexandra Law
Stephen Panunto
Peter Wright

Layout Editors
Jacky Luk
Michelle Dean

Photographe
Marta Juzwiak

Guest Cover Artists
Émilie-Anne Desjardins
Ayman Daher

Web Editors
Mischa Auerbach-Ziogas
Aram Ryu

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Envoyez vos commentaires ou articles avant jeudi 5 p.m. à:

quid.law@mcgill.ca

Editor's Note...

Vingt-deux Quid plus tard, et vous êtes toujours là.

Et encore plus inattendu, nous aussi, nous y sommes encore.

Is this a miracle?

No: the Quid is the result of the efforts of a wonderful team, who's been working all year for your reading pleasure, and Rosalie and I would like to thank them for all they did. You know who you are (but just to make sure, there's a list on page 20).

Le Quid sera de retour en septembre, avec (...suspense), quelques nouveautés, une nouvelle équipe et de nouveaux scandales. Après le cas du JLSA Coffee House, la saga The Clash, l'affaire Skit Nite, on vous en promet de belles.

If you have ideas or articles you'd like to share with us over the summer, you can still reach us at quid.law@mcgill.ca. Or call us at 398-4430, chances are someone will be around reading, writing, or fumigating.

Bonne chance pour vos examens, et profitez de votre été.

On vous aime*.

Fabien
& Rosalie

*"Mais attention, on vous aime en tant que masse anonyme! Venez pas nous écoeurer individuellement, on veut rien savoir."

- Adaptation libre d'Yvon Deschamps

The LSA Rocks

by Stephen Panunto, LSA member

I know what you are saying: this is shocking coming from a member of the LSA, and it is most likely a response to the articles over the course of the year that have attacked the LSA. Well, I'm going to do something completely different: praise them for their hard work and dedication to making this faculty not only run, but run better.

Let me tell you, I did not think that I would feel this way last April when the new executive was announced. I didn't know anyone on the exec very well, although I had jumped to conclusions regarding some of them. At this point, however, I don't know what I'm going to do without them. I know it is profoundly uncool (and un-Quid like) to speak positively in any way about anything (it is much easier to just criticize from your high horse without getting involved), but these eight people have worked too hard this year not to be recognized in some small way. So here we go.

Rachel, VP Academic, had to deal with, let's just say "tension", between students and the administration. I have seen on more than one occasion a student stomp into the LSA office yelling at her about how they have been treated. Of course, there are two sides to every story, which too often one or both parties do not take into consideration. She dealt with every complaint, and still had to deal with recruitment, committees, etc. And she performed admirably.

If there was one person I was sure I was not going to get along with, it was Jeff Roberts. I remember in our early meetings thinking no-so-great things about him, but as the year progressed, I found that while I don't agree with everything he has to say, I respect the way he says it. He is honest and forthright, and I appreciate that in a faculty full of people who will walk by you in the hall then attack you through the Quid unbeknownst to you. He has another rare gift in the faculty of thinking before he speaks and actually listening to what you have to say before responding.

If I ever write a Harry Potter-like novel, it will be called *Shantona and the Beast in the Bottin*. Everyone complained about it coming out late, but it's difficult to work on a document when a) the program was designed by Satan himself and b) the computer you are using crashes every half hour. Plus she had to deal with requests for funding from every

corner of the faculty community while working with a limited budget, thereby ensuring that no one would be happy.

I think Eric probably got off easy. He wasn't attacked publicly to my knowledge, and all it cost him was coming in late over holidays and on weekends to work on a financial situation that made quantum mechanics look like grade two math. Then there was the whole mess surrounding the bookstore, and trying to figure out where all the money was going, while listening to people complain about the cost of books. Speaking of late, Laurent was lucky enough to join our little 'clique' a month into the session, after the firms were already tired of us not knowing who was taking care of the portfolio. Plus, of course, dealing with an LSA executive that was hell-bent on excluding any firm sponsorship (okay, so maybe I will make one sarcastic statement in response to last weeks' Quid). And to top it off, we made him wear a dress, and sing in classrooms in a powder-blue tux.

Jessica Braun. What would Coffee House have been without you? Dealing with unhappy firms, drunken law students, sneaky SNAILS, and me – how much can one woman take? Of course, everyone knows about Coffee House, but few know just how hard you worked on orientation, Valentine's Day (all her idea), various parties and other events. You were also great for "group dynamics", as more than one time you saved us from implosion.

Ms. Wall, I must thank you above all for putting up with my crap all year. You worked so hard, and it rarely got noticed, even by us. Organizing meeting after meeting, typing up

minutes, keeping Jeff in line (kidding!) and being our human LSA Constitution reference doesn't even scratch the surface. And personally, every time I was on the brink you brought me back.

And finally, El Presidente, Jeff Feiner. More than anyone you set the tone for the whole year, and as I had a great year, I guess I have to give you the most credit. When we all ran for office (and yes, we ran – I don't understand how we can be criticized for being acclaimed when everyone had the opportunity to challenge us), we had no idea this funding crisis would dominate the faculty consciousness like it has. So thanks, Jeff – I really admired the way you handled difficult situations and especially difficult people (myself included).

I really had fun this year, from orientation, to Coffee House to Law Games to Valentine's Day to Skit Nite, it was great to work with you all and get to know you better.

I often feel like a minority of one in thinking about how great think this faculty is (and by 'the faculty' I mean the people: all the students, professors and administration). I think I am a better person for meeting many of you, and especially this year's LSA. Yes, I realize I sound like Dr Phil, but I'd like to end the year with something positive in the Quid – but if you really want to hear a rant, I did write another article for this week. Either way – good luck on exams and see you next year – in Dalhousie for Law Games (how's that for being a parody of yourself, Finn?)! ■

Money, Honey

by Noah Billick (MBA/Law I)

This is a response to Jared Will's response to my response to Jared's response to my original article (whew!). To some extent, I am reluctant to perpetuate this volley of ideas, especially since I think it distracts us from the guts of the problem – that is, how to solve the funding crisis in practical – not ideological – terms. Nevertheless, both perspectives need to be heard. I will do my part.

Jared, I maintain that I am naïve. Politically, I am unsophisticated. I have knowledge of economics and finance, but from a practical, not a critical perspective. I guess that I have accepted the "prevailing ideology". So when I use the word "pragmatic",

I mean something entirely different from what you mean. You wrote, "Pragmatism is, of course, the code word for accepting the confines of the status quo. It's not so much an intellectual virtue as a marker of complacency." Perhaps. But I prefer the definition from my trusty Collins English Dictionary: "pragmatism: action or policy dictated by consideration of the immediate practical consequences rather than by theory or dogma."¹ I thought that by refocusing the discourse on the actual problem, rather than on the problem's political undercurrents, I might inch us toward a workable solution. I would like to find a way to alleviate the crisis, and I think that excluding potential solutions on purely ideological bases is counterproductive. That is all that I meant. Doubtless, you believe that my perspective – polluted, as it is, by "neo-classical economics" – is no less anchored ►

to ideology than yours. Perhaps. But what alternative do you present?

If there were a chance in hell that the solution to our problem could come from the government, I would support it wholeheartedly. But, as the Macdonald Report notes, "Experience over the past 25 years leaves little room for optimism that the direct government grant will be augmented. A similar pessimistic conclusion must be reached in relation to any appeal to the federal government to sustain universities."ⁱⁱ If you find that unsatisfying, consider that the three major parties vying for seats in the upcoming election have all declared their insistence on maintaining the tuition freeze. Wait – that's not quite true – the ADQ (the most right wing of the three!) has agreed to index tuition to the cost of living. Due to the magic of inflation, the ADQ's position effectively maintains tuition at its present point, while under the Liberal and PQ regimes, tuition will actually fall (not in dollar figures, but in spending power). Clearly, lobbying for more cash is but a pipe dream. The solution will have to come from elsewhere.

A few quick calculations shows that the social contract (and I have deep admiration for its champions) will be insufficient to meet our funding needs. The Final Report of the Student Ad-Hoc Committee projected a \$3.5 million deficit by 2007. If we assume an optimistic scenario – that is, a 50% participation rate in the social contract, with an annual payment of \$3,700, with about 150 students graduating per year, ignoring all interest, both on collected fees, and on the financing of the \$3.5 million, after four years the social contract would generate about \$1 million annually, reducing the deficit to \$2.5 million. Excellent. However, the social contract will inevitably cannibalize from annual alumni donations, most of who will not donate twice, feeling that they discharged their responsibility the first time. It would require more information to determine what proportion of the \$750 thousand collected annually would be annexed by the social contract, but to some extent that would diminish the deficit-reducing effect of the social contract. In sum, while the social contract is a superb endeavour, it is insufficient to meet our needs. We need more money from somewhere else.

The only other source is alumni donations, or the private sector. Experience has shown that the provincial government is amenable to providing "matching funds", that is, matching private contributions up to a preset point, for a specific capital expendi-

ture. In other words, it's not an operating strategy. You can't pay professors out of matching funds – but you might be able to build them a gleaming new office building. In any case, private sector/alumni donations are problematic, for two major reasons. First, they are unpredictable. The law faculty will be unable to properly and securely plan for the future if it is constantly in a state of uncertainty as to the amount of future funding it may receive. Second, there is no free lunch. Alumni and for-profit organizations will want stuff in return for cash – be it naming rights on hallways, classrooms, desks, ashtrays, or – Hogg save us – the law school itself! Imagine, the Air Canada School of Law! Better yet, the Enron Centre for Law and Ethics! The Mulroney McGill Law Student Lounge (Ok, he's not an alumnus, but imagine if he were! Jared, you would *hate* that!) I think you get my drift.

Jared, I realize that we have reached an impasse. In your opinion, the debate ought to be about "the underlying political values". Well, we can sit around and deconstruct until there's nothing left, but we still won't be any closer to a solution. In the meantime, the situation continues to deteriorate. I may be wrong, but I have been involved in successful organizations like McGill Law in the past, and when there is a crisis, the people at the top usually do not fail to act. When I read the Macdonald Report, I got a distinct sense that privatization has not only been swatted

around the table, but considered as a serious option. The numbers and other details are just too clearly worked out. We may find that without a practical (pragmatic?) alternate proposal from the student body, in the not too distant future the faculty may just go ahead and "unilaterally" implement the privatization plan it has filed away somewhere.

In closing, I quote Stephen Panunto, from his article in last week's *Quid*. It seems oddly appropriate. "*It seems criticism for the sake of criticism is not a rare trait in this faculty, unfortunately. It is far easier to criticize than to actually try and accomplish something or try to convince people with positive arguments instead of attacks on those you disagree with.*" But I am guilty too – where is my positive argument? It's in development. I am working on a financial plan that could, at least provide the faculty with a few years to try an implement an alternate policy – anything, it seems, but privatization. You will see it in the *Quid* in September.

Have an excellent summer.

ⁱ The Collins English Dictionary, 2d ed., s.v. "pragmatism".

ⁱⁱ The Ad Hoc Committee in Process for Professorial Recruitment, "Summary of the Macdonald Report" (2003), part of the Final Report of the Student Ad-Hoc Committee on Faculty Funding, McGill University, Faculty of Law. ■

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WHATEVER YOU DO, DO NOT LOOK AT THIS MONKEY

by Mike Brazao (Law II)

There is something that has just been eating away at me all year, something for which I have steadfastly resisted the urge to write about in the *Quid*.

But I can't withhold any longer, because I just gotta know: Is the monkey pictured in the center inappropriate fodder for the cover of the official McGill Law student agenda? Your outgoing LSA definitely thought so last August. But needless to say, I had my doubts as to whether this political body that was 78% acclaimed¹ was in fact speaking for the students they ostensibly represent.

First, a brief background is in order. I was hired by the LSA last summer as their Summer Assistant, which had a tripartite job description: 1) oversee the day-to-day clerical duties and upkeep of the office (e.g. sorting through mail, vacuuming, etc.); 2) compile the LSA agenda; and 3) assist with the preparation of orientation, specifically vis-à-vis the solicitation of sponsors. At the end of my term of employment, there were critiques made by the LSA as to how I performed some of these duties, most notably with respect to my absenteeism in the month of July. Many of these critiques were valid; I accepted them last summer and I still do.

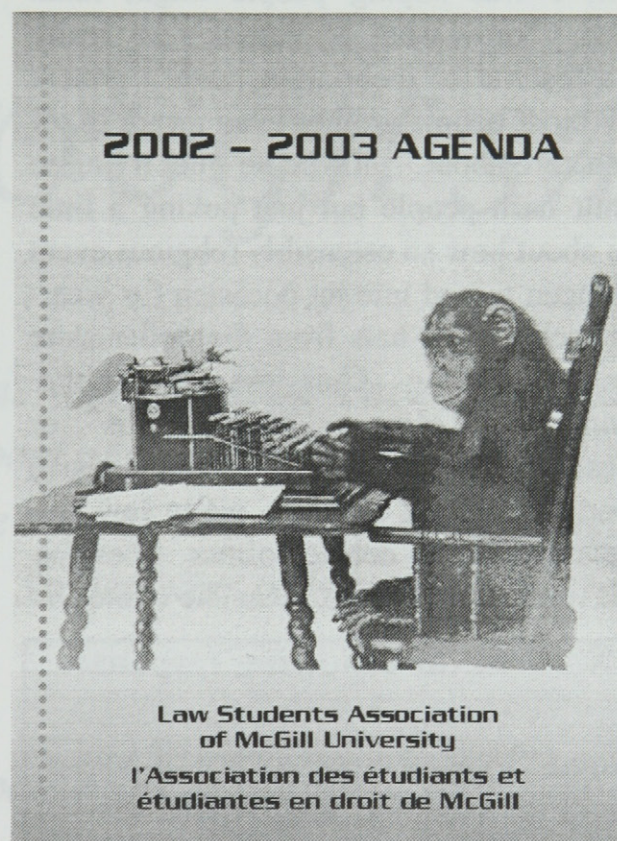
However, with respect to the agenda, I fear that the LSA's objections to the way I conducted my work unduly clouded the appraisal of the end product itself. You might recall that the agenda was distributed over a month late. I can tell you that it was completed and submitted to the printer on time. However, after I signed off on it, the LSA exercised its discretion to edit the cover, the opening remarks and some scattered annotations throughout the body of the agenda. They also took the opportunity to correct some errors that were included in the faculty directory.²

The end result was that these "necessary" changes (a debatable contention, in my view) delayed the release of the agenda, and due to such deficiencies, in the opinion of the LSA, the work was in fact not com-

pleted on time.

I have included the above, not to bore you, but to give the impression that in writing this piece I am aware of my own errors, but still feel that these are a separate issue from the question of whether or not the actual content of the agenda was appropriate for our law school agenda.

Now, on to that impugned content. I was informed by the LSA that the monkey on the typewriter I have shown you was not suitable for the cover of the agenda. Jeff Feiner, your current president, said that "law school is a very serious place" and that



"there are many students in this faculty who take their studies and the job recruitment process very seriously", such that "what might be funny to you and me is not funny to them". Your VP Admin, Trina Wall, offered this scenario: "What if a student was at a firm interview and was invited to a dinner that night, and they pulled out their agenda with a monkey on the cover and the people working at the firm saw this?"

Much was also made of the fact that the agenda is a sponsored publication, and that there would have been a firm advertisement directly under the monkey. When I brought their attention to the fact SkitNite 2002 was

also a heavily sponsored event that included a number of, shall we say, controversial items (including a skit involving your current president, Jeff Feiner, which made numerous satirical but highly racist and sexist representations of Lord Denning), I was informed that there was a distinction to be made between SkitNite and the agenda.

In addition to the cover, the following introductory passage, whereby "Lord Denning" introduced students to both the faculty and their agenda, was also censored, despite the fact that it was pre-approved by two members of the LSA exec (the president and the VP PR at the time):

*My Lords,
My Ladies,*

The city of Montreal is one of the most pleasing corners of the Commonwealth. Therein lies the Street of Peel. Thereon lies the McGill Faculty of Law. This institution was established in the year eighteen forty-nine of our Lord, so that strapping young men on crisp autumn days could gallivant through its halls, teeming with the rapture of freshly uncovered knowledge, whilst nobly setting aside their pursuits of insouciant tomfoolery in order to reinforce the King's peace. It is a place whose splendor and importance is rivaled only by the cricket pitches of Twickenham.

Whether the footsteps you tread through these hallowed halls be virginal or not, the course you chart will be most ably assisted by this seminal work, the 2002-2003 McGill LSA Student Agenda. It was prepared by Michael Brazao, a fine lad of noble parentage, and dame Kristina Heese. From this intellectual marriage was born an oeuvre of such pithy substance that I dare say it rivals the McGill Guide to Legal Citations as the most indispensable piece of legal paraphernalia you shall countenance during your three to four (but who are we kidding, probably four) year academic career at this venerable repository of knowledge.

Je dirai en plus qu'aucun texte que vous liserez cette année sera plus important que celui que vous trouvez dans vos mains actuellement. Utilisez-le pour planifier votre horaire, pour prendre des notes, pour rechercher le responsable d'un certain club ou association, pour accumuler des ►

numéros de téléphone (avant la publication du bottin téléphonique de la faculté), ou bien juste pour regarder les belles photos des membres de votre Association des Étudiants en Droit.

Now that I have demonstrated my mastery of passive bilingualism, please allow me to bid you a fine year, free of scurvy, rickets and the gout.

Sincerely,

Lord Denning
For

Kristina Heese
VP Public Relations

Michael Brazao
Portuguese Man
of War/ Office
Assistant

Finally, the following comments were scattered throughout the calendar portion of the agenda. Trina indicated that she was particularly perturbed not only by the annotations themselves, but the sheer number that I chose to include (I think "litany" was the adjective she used). Here they are in their entirety:

Oct. 28 – International Jason Crelinsten Appreciation Day

Dec. 15 – A fine lad of noble parentage (Mike Brazao) was born on this day. The world rejoices.

Dec. 25-Jan. 1 – Christmas/New

Year's/Kwanzaa [the inclusion of Kwanzaa as a commemorative event was excluded from the agenda of our "diverse" faculty]

Feb. 24-28 – Study Week (Who are we kidding?) No Classes. [The "Who are we kidding" was omitted]

Mar. 17 – St. Patrick's Day (aka Just Another Excuse To Drink Day)

May 19 – Victoria Day (offices closed). Someone, somewhere in Westmount is celebrating.

June 5 – National Gingerbread Day [For the record, I did not make this day up]

June 24 – St. Jean Baptiste Day (Oui, Oui!)

July 1 – Canada Day (Non, Non!)

For the record, I am willing to concede that the annotations for March 17, June 24, and July 1 might have crossed the line of appropriateness, though only marginally. Still, I was hoping people might think "Gee, y'know what, St. Patrick's day really is a festival of inebriation, with a pretext that most people are not even aware of, or even care about... maybe he's not trying to insult Irish people but just poking a little fun about how an ostensibly religious event has been turned into an occasion for wearing tacky green hats from the dollar store while drinking Guinness in public. Hmmmm... okay, on with my life."; or "Yes, the referendum thing is a divisive issue in Quebec, but hey, we're law students that like to debate politics... besides, that was kinda cute... I mean, he wrote *Oui*

next to St. Jean Baptiste Day and *Non* next to Canada day... get it?... get it?!?!... GET IT?!?!?!... hahahahahahaha!!... *he's so craaazy*".

As for all the other content (including the cover and introductory remarks), I am simply at a loss to understand the LSA's objection to their inclusion. Yes, it was my humble little attempt at humour. You may or may not have found any of the above funny – that's your prerogative and I respect that. But I thought at least most students would appreciate my *attempt* to liven up what had been widely criticized the year prior as a *very* boring agenda.

So now, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I leave the matter in your hands. Was the LSA correct in refusing to allow any of this material to grace your agenda? Or were they a little overly paternalistic in refusing to allow a group of intelligent adults the chance to decide for themselves?

If you think they were right, so be it, and kudos to them for exercising their discretion judiciously in shielding you from this offensive monkey.

But I just didn't want to let the year end without this little bit of closure.

¹ Of the 9 executive members of the LSA, only two positions (VP Internal and VP Admin) were elected. I also do not mean to insult any member of the LSA by drawing attention to the fact that they were acclaimed. If anything, it speaks highly of them that they were willing to do a job that nobody else wanted. But their decision was made *in the interest of the students*, so I think this electoral fact is important in questioning whether or not the interests of the students were actually represented.

² To be specific, renovations at the faculty meant that there were numerous office changes made by professors and admin staff during the course of the summer, with the result being that a lot of the information was no longer accurate. I had spoken with faculty administrators several times during the summer, and was told that due to the state of flux, the most updated list available was from September, 2001. Having nothing else to go with, I used that list with a prominent disclaimer advising students to consult the bottin for changes. The name of the LSA president was also inaccurate, which could have been easily spotted and corrected. ■

When contacted by the Quid Novi, the LSA sent the following response:

Even though this is not standard practice, the LSA was made aware of Mike Brazao's article due to the accusations made therein. Obviously, there are two points of view to every situation. However, in this context we understood, based on our last contact with Mike, that neither of us would discuss the issue publicly. We have chosen to respect that verbal agreement, but this in no way means that we agree with the statements made in the article; we simply see no need to defend our actions in this case.

Deadline for the next Quid is.... September 4th, 2003.

See you next year!

GRAD BALL,

RITZ-CARLTON,

\$80,

'NOUGH SAID.

OK, maybe we can say more. This year, the Law Faculty's Graduation and Year-End Ball is being held in the beautiful Oval Ballroom at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. In order to make the event accessible, the first 150 tickets will be sold at \$80. After those tickets are sold, the price will go up to \$100. So get your tickets soon (ie. this week).

A ticket gets you the following: 2 drinks of your choice at the Dean's cocktail (between 7pm and 8pm), a four course meal accompanied by 2 glasses of wine, the services of a DJ to help you dance the night away and memories that will last you a lifetime.

We are convinced that this year's Grad Ball is going to be magical. We hope you will join us.

Tickets will be on sale in the Atrium all week

Info:

Patrick Trent (pat_trent@hotmail.com)

Lizanne Brunelle (lizanne.brunelle@mail.mcgill.ca)

The Legality of Saddam Hussein's Assassination

Part II: International Law

by Sébastien Jodoin (Law II)

Assassination as a foreign policy tool

"Under the current circumstances, assassination may prove to be a more frequent and necessary means of countering the asymmetric threats our nation will continue to face. (...) We cannot afford to overlook the possibility that a well-placed rifle shot, or properly targeted laser-guided weapon, just might preclude the need for massing our forces on the border of a hostile rogue nation."¹ - *Parameters*, the magazine of the Army War College, which trains senior US military commanders.

Although the military and intelligence community has long advocated the use of assassinations as a foreign policy tool, it has only become less of a taboo for the US government since the late 1990's. Indeed, as the memories of the CIA's involvement in cold war assassination plots has faded so has the indignant reaction of US political leaders towards its use. This renewal of interest in assassination has also been accelerated by the security threats posed by modern terrorism and the US' aversion to conventional military interventions since the Vietnam war. And so, we have gone from Ford/Carter/Reagan's Executive Order prohibiting assassination to the Clinton administration pondering it and finally to the Bush White House fully embracing it. An illustration of this change is the reversal of Dick Cheney's position; in 1991, Cheney fired an aide who had suggested to the press that one of the objectives of the Gulf War was to kill Saddam Hussein; today, the Vice-President is one of the main hawks advocating Hussein's removal by "all means necessary".

The policy behind Hussein's assassination is somewhat contradictory in the present context of the current war in Iraq. The argument that assassinating Hussein might be a more cost-effective doesn't really apply anymore in lieu of the current massive military operation. As well, the idea that Hussein's assassination might be the solution to all of Iraq's problems also seems to have been abandoned in light of the US' ambitious nation-building plans.

To this end, the US military has developed two main approaches to actually carrying out the task. There is the more traditional sniper-oriented technique. Anonymous sources within the Pentagon have confirmed that a special

commando of 360 soldiers within the secretive Delta Force have been training for the past few months to assassinate the Iraqi dictator. There is also the less subtle approach of bombardment which has been the one used most thus far as US forces have not yet penetrated into Baghdad.

Regardless of whether the US will succeed in its plans, the question of the legality of Hussein's assassination remains. Two weeks ago, I examined its legality under US law: if President Bush is found to be acting within his powers in the current conflict, then according to US constitutional law and an interpretation of Executive Order 12,333, we must turn to the law of armed conflict. Thus, in the end, the answer lies in an examination of international law. This is particularly ironic given the Bush administration's disdain for international law.

Early commentators

In the 17th century, Alberico Gentili stated that he was against the assassination of leaders because he felt that to kill a sovereign by treacherous means would not be honourable. As well, he doubted the efficiency of such a technique because he reasoned that a new leader would emerge anyway and that the assassination of the sovereign would only stir up his subjects. Nevertheless, according to Gentili, it was legal for an enemy leader to be attacked on the field of battle².

Hugo Grotius also opined that it was permissible under the law of nations to kill an enemy in any circumstances. Like Gentili, Grotius condemned assassination of a leader by use of treacherous means³. Indeed, Grotius felt that treachery should not apply in the context of assassinations of sovereigns because it was important to prevent "the dangers to persons of particular eminence from becoming excessive"⁴. As well, Grotius forbade assassination in these circumstances because the use of force was the sovereign prerogative of kings. Thus, treacherous means used to fight against pirates or robbers would not be problematic⁵.

Emerich de Vattel defined assassination as "treacherous murder" and found it to be contrary to law and honour, but did not disap-

prove of the taking of a sovereign's life in battle: "In a war that is carried on with no great animosity, and where the safety and existence of the state are not involved (...) this respect for regal majesty is perfectly commendable (...) In such a war, to take away the life of the enemy's sovereign, when it might be spared, is perhaps doing that nation a greater degree of harm than is necessary (...) But it is not one of the laws of war that we should (...) spare the person of the hostile king"⁶.

Thus, the common stance of early commentators was that assassination of a leader was generally permissible provided it was not treacherous. They also found that on the battlefield, they were no restrictions upon targets.

The Doctrine of Self-Defense

Some authors have argued that the requirements of proportionality and necessity under the doctrine of self-defence favour the option of assassinating a head of state as a means of ending aggression, rather than engaging in a conventional war where loss of human life would be much greater⁷. Indeed, if the threat posed by a State essentially lies with its leader, then eliminating that leader might eliminate the threat posed by the State. The US has argued this in the present context of the Gulf War II.

There are many difficulties with the use of the doctrine of self-defence. First, the State has to prove that it is acting in self-defence, a burden which the US government has not discharged at all in the present Iraqi context. Second, this ignores the reality of the entourage which surrounds a dictator; this entourage must also be eliminated if there is to be real change. After all, the usefulness of assassination in this respect depends on who takes power after the person who has been assassinated. Finally, it is not certain that assassinating a head of state would not lead to massive loss of life within that State as a regime change would invariably plunge it into chaos and anarchy.

The modern law of war

The view that the use of force was the prerogative of Kings slowly disappeared as war became in itself a crime. Thus, the law of ►

war came to not prohibit the killing of a head of state.

At the turn of the century, it was generally accepted that in time of war every enemy combatant was subject to attack in any circumstances, so long as the method of attack conformed to the laws of armed conflict⁸. It was immaterial whether a given combatant was "a private soldier, an officer, or even the monarch or a member of his family"⁹. As such, enemy heads of state and important government officials, who did not belong to the armed forces and thus were noncombatants, were protected from attack in the same sense as were "private enemy persons".

Article 23(b) of the Hague Regulations Hague Convention IV and its annexed Regulations Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land provides that "it is especially forbidden to kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army"¹⁰. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)'s Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 also prohibit assassination by resort to perfidy¹¹.

From these two main sources as well as from the various military manuals used by armies the world over, we may infer that there are two conditions which might make an assassination illegal under international law. First, several sources are to the effect that assassination is not indiscriminate killing and most define it as the targeting of a specific individual. Second, the use of treacherous means is a crucial element which has been present in the works of early commentators and is found in the many codifications of the law of war. Furthermore, most authors consider that for assassination to be illegal, it must contain both elements.

This interpretation is also consistent with the aims of the law of armed conflict, namely to make wars predictable and orderly as well as to bring into it elements of trust and humanity. Ensuring that treachery or the targeted killing of individuals are prohibited ensures that a conflict will be more manageable and less chaotic.

Application to Saddam Hussein's case

It is likely that the assassination of Saddam Hussein would constitute the targeting killing of a specific individual, even if this were carried by bombing, it would still be intended to kill him. The question of the legality of Saddam Hussein's assassination thus hinges on whether the means used to

assassinate him are treacherous or not.

Unfortunately, whether a given assassination might be treacherous is somewhat vague. Examples of treacherous actions are found in article 37 of the Hague Convention IV: (1) feigning a desire to negotiate under a truce or surrender flag; (2) feigning incapacitation by wounds or sickness; (3) feigning civilian, non-combatant status; and (4) feigning protected status by the use of signs, emblems or uniforms of the United Nations, neutral states, or other states not party to the conflict.

Under international law, the US would probably not be allowed to use contract killers or to hire someone close to Hussein to carry out the assassination because these individuals would not be wearing the emblem of the US armed forces. As for bombing Hussein's bunker, this might depend on its characterization as military or a civilian target. For example, in the "decapitation" attack which began the war, the Pentagon claimed that the targets were in fact control and command centers and thus legitimate military targets.

A Final Consideration: the status of Saddam Hussein under the law of armed conflict

Some authors consider this question be irrelevant¹². Under this view, assassination (targeted killing of an individual by treacherous means) applies whether or not the target is a combatant or a non-combatant. However, the inquiry does not end there for even if Saddam Hussein were to be killed without the use of treacherous means this might not be prohibited as assassination, but might be illegal under other rules of the law of armed conflict. We must thus examine Hussein's status under the law of war.

Article 3 of the Hague Convention IV states that combatants are persons who have the right take a direct part in the hostilities; this right is not individual in nature, but derives from the person's affiliation with the armed forces of a party to a conflict. To be considered a combatant, Saddam Hussein must be a member of the Iraqi armed forces. Hussein could also be considered a non-combatant, a member of the armed forces who does not have the right to partake directly in hostilities. The characterization of Saddam Hussein as a civilian involves in fact the same inquiry as civilians are defined as persons who are not part of the armed forces (article 50, Additional Protocol I).

This distinction is crucial. If Hussein is found to be a civilian, then it is illegal to

attack him, to kill him, to wound him or to take him prisoner without sufficient reason (article 51, Additional Protocol I). However, if Hussein, the civilian, were to attack a Coalition soldier, this soldier would have the right to defend himself.

If Hussein is found to be a combatant, then he is a legitimate military target. Once he is captured, a combatant is afforded the prisoner of war status and the fundamental protections that come with this status. Thus, once captured, Hussein could not be executed under international law as p.o.w.

Should Hussein be considered a non-combatant, then it would make no difference as non-combatants are not afforded more rights than combatants under the law of war. Whether or not he has the right to directly partake in hostilities would be irrelevant because Hussein would be fair game if he were surrounded by Iraqi soldiers or was in a military base, both of which are considered legitimate military targets. Indeed, the law of war does not require attacking forces to take precautionary measures if non-combatants are present.

International law defers to states in defining what individuals form part of their armed forces. According to article 53 a) of Iraq's Interim Constitution, as president of the republic, Hussein is "the Head of the State and the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces"¹³. Moreover, Hussein often dons a military uniform and reportedly maintains operational control over military action. In light of these criteria, one could make the case that Hussein is in fact part of the armed forces.

In all of these scenarios, the law of armed conflict applies as to how these operations are carried out. They still need to respect the requirements of proportionality and necessity as well as the principles of distinction and perfidy to be considered lawful.

Conclusion

If met, the following conditions would make Saddam Hussein's assassination at the hands of coalition forces lawful under international law: (1) the assassination would have to be carried out by non-treacherous means; (2) Hussein would have to be considered a combatant/non-combatant; (3) if Hussein were found to be a civilian, then he would have to be attacking coalition forces; (4) Hussein cannot have been captured as a prisoner of war unless he attempts to escape; (5) the principles regarding the use of force would have to be respected. ►

Anti, pro, anti, pro...how about we sing another song???

par Karine Péloffy (Law I)

C a y est j'en ai ma claque. La guerre c'est un sujet d'une importance capitale, surtout en ce moment. Tous se doivent avoir une opinion bien campée de peur de passer pour un inculte abruti. Ce qui me fait peur, c'est que dans le feu du débat tous les conflits se voient entremêlés et classés d'un côté ou de l'autre.

La critique de l'approche dichotomique simpliste des dirigeants américains (blanc – noir, pour ou contre nous, gentils – méchants) devient elle-même une caricature de cette pensée. On associe trop facilement le

mouvement pacifiste à la gauche, aux pro-palestine, anti-mondialisation, anti-fast food, séparatistes, environnementalistes, pro-contrat social, etc. alors que les autres ce sont les libéraux, les canadiens anglophones, les conservateurs, les cowboys, les capitalistes... Cette distinction semble, à mon très humble avis, nuire au traitement lucide de la question en réunissant stupidement et trop rapidement des positions très différentes sur des problématiques encore plus divergentes.

Ce raisonnement de tranchées simplifié à outrance la complexité de ces différents problèmes et les nuances nécessaires à chaque prise de position. Une telle caractérisation trop sévère est basée sur l'exclusion et renforcée par une ignorance dangereuse.

Pour reprendre les propos d'un ami, ce qui est à critiquer ce n'est pas l'opinion; c'est

Ce qui me fait peur, c'est que dans le feu du débat, tous les conflits se voient entremêlés et classés d'un côté ou de l'autre.

la méthode; la désinformation, la mal information. Ce genre d'opposition mène au combat aveugle plus qu'à la communication et à l'expression d'opinions dans un climat d'écoute. Alors si que si nous nous concentrons sur les points communs, il est clair que tous veulent un avenir paisible pour le peuple irakien. Or, il est possible de descendre de notre chaire prestigieuse d'universitaires pseudo intellectuels et d'agir concrètement. Une façon de participer à un tel résultat est de prendre part à un petit mouvement de désobéissance civile qui prend de l'ampleur.

Un organisme québécois, « Objection de conscience » importe illégalement des dattes irakiennes en défiant à la fois l'embargo américain et le gouvernement de Saddam Hussein. Les dattes produites dans de petites coopératives indépendantes suivent un itinéraire long, sinueux et secret pour enfin arriver à la boutique Dix Milles Villages sur St-Denis entre Rachel et Marie-Anne. Dans le même ordre d'idée, cet organisme est un organisme à but non-lucratif faisant du commerce d'artisanat et de produits de consommation équitable. Des coopératives démocratiques d'une trentaine de pays voient leurs produits représentés et vendus dans une atmosphère de respect et de justice plutôt que de pitié. C'est une approche concrète et réaliste pour l'amélioration du sort des plus démunis. Pour compléter le dicton bien connu : pour aider un homme, ne lui donne pas du poisson et n'aie pas la condescendance de vouloir lui apprendre à pêcher...ne fais que lui acheter son poisson à un prix juste.

Et pour ceux qui croient toujours que ce n'est qu'une arnaque utopique pour apaiser notre conscience...et bien désolée, vous n'êtes que des cowboys libéraux et capitalistes...ha ha ha !!! ■

(Saddam's Assassination cont'd)

This question is a complex one, as there are many variables to take into account and many characterizations to be made. The fact that the rules on assassination are vague and unclear also complicates the issue. This complexity is particularly distressing considering that the question is a fundamental one as it is concerned with the killing of a human being as well as the use of force. In respect to these two issues, a body of law should always strive to be as clear as possible if it hopes to have any impact upon the world's moral order.

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¹ "Can we put the leaders of the Axis of Evil in the crosshairs?" *Parameters*, Fall 2002

² A. Gentili, *De Jure Belli Libri Tres* (1612), reprinted in 16(2) THE CLASSICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW 166 (J. Rolfe trans. 1933) at 170-171.

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⁴ *Ibid*, at 656.

⁵ *Ibid*, at 633.

⁶ E. DE VATTEL, *LAW OF NATIONS* 358 (1758) (J. Chitty ed./trans. 1883) at 360-361.

⁷ Turner, Robert F., *It's Not Really "Assassination": Legal and Moral Implications of Intentionally targeting terrorists and aggressor-state regime elites*, 37 URMDLR 787.

⁸ Dep't of Army, *Field Manual 27-10: The Law of Land Warfare*, para. 31 (1956); *British Manual of Military Law*, pt. III, § 115, n.2 (1958); 2 L. OPPENHEIM, *INTERNATIONAL LAW, A TREATISE* § 108, at 156 (H. Lauterpacht 7th ed. 1952).

⁹ Oppenheim, at 153.

¹⁰ *Convention Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land*, Oct. 18, 1907, Annex: *Regulations Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land*, Oct. 18, 1907.

¹¹ *Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol 1)*, June 8, 1977, article 37.

¹² Michael N. Schmitt, *State-Sponsored Assassination in International and Domestic Law*, 17 Yale J. Int'l L. 609 (1992) at 640.

¹³ *Iraq Interim Constitution*, International Constitutional Law website, address: http://www.oefre.unibe.ch/law/icl/iz00000_.html ■

Lawyers and Gulf War II

by Sébastien Jodoin (Law II)

Whether for or against Gulf War II, members of the legal profession have been involved in the current more than in any other war before it. In this article, I outline six different roles that lawyers around the world have played or will play in respect of Gulf War II.

1. Lawyers as professionals taking a political position

Notwithstanding the sharp theoretical divide that is said to exist between law and politics, lawyers, as members of professional organizations, sometimes take political positions. Although it is debatable whether such political action is within the mandate of these organizations, the fact that legal issues are involved like never before in the present war has been used to justify the taking of political stances. For example, in Pakistan, the District Bar Association denounced Gulf War II and boycotted the courts for an entire day to express their opposition to it.

In the U.S., the National Lawyer's Guild has taken a position against the war in Iraq, finding it to be "misguided" and "illegal". Thus, it has been coordinating activities with other groups to protest the war and is lending its resources to efforts in U.S. courts to stop the war.

Moreover, some lawyers have grouped together solely for the purpose of protesting the war in Iraq. For example, in Canada, a group of lawyers have formed L.A.W., Lawyers Against War. The group has created a website with many different resources including legal opinions and legal briefs concerning GWII (www.lawyersagainstawar.com).

2. Lawyers on the battlefield

In the current war, U.S. JAGs and civilian Defense Department lawyers will play a key support role in the coalition military operations. They are involved in all facets of the military intervention: before, during and after the battle.

Before the battle

Before the war starts, military lawyers are involved in military strategy and tactics. They advise top brass and administration officials on the laws of war, develop rules of engagement, negotiate base agreement with regional nations, and vet target lists and combat plans.

The negotiation of a status-of-forces agreement (sofa) is critical to the success of a military operation for they authorize the U.S. to use foreign military bases and airfields. As well they also govern important matters such as base access and security; provision or purchase of

food, fuel, electricity and other supplies; taxes, visas and customs regulations; and criminal jurisdiction over U.S. personnel.

Furthermore, lawyers also prepare the marines to implement the rules of engagement. Every U.S. service member is issued a white card emblazoned with general war rules.

The lawyers also held briefing sessions in which they quizzed the marines on the law of armed conflict using hypothetical scenarios. Example: A white flag appears from an Iraqi bunker, but as your unit approaches, one of the Iraqi soldiers inside lobs a grenade. What are you allowed to do?

On the battlefield

Once on the battlefield, the JAG's task becomes one of combat counselling. More than 300 lawyers are in the Gulf right now, as part of the teams advising commanders and trying to ensure that the US respects the laws of war.

To this end, JAGs review information on targets such as maps, intelligence data, and satellite and surveillance plane imagery. They then advise their commanders on the legality of attacking the target. These decisions are difficult to make as they often made on the basis of incomplete and sometimes inaccurate data. However, in most cases, there is little dispute about the legality of clear military targets. A tank on a battlefield is always fair game while a school is not unless it can be proved that it is used as a military site. Other cases are less clear such as dams or power plants whose destruction can harm civilians.

Although some commanders complain about excessive lawyering of combat decisions, this misrepresents the consultative role of JAGs in mission planning. JAGs do not decide outright what targets may be hit, but they must ensure that targeting decisions are made on the basis of military necessity and proportionality. Thus lawyers remain advisers as the ultimate command responsibilities rests with military commanders. On the other hand, most commanders realize that listening to lawyers ►

ELECTION DAY – APRIL 14, 2003

a message from Véronique Bélanger, Assistant Dean (Student Affairs)

As you know by now, provincial elections to be held on April 14, 2003 have forced the University to cancel all exams which had been scheduled for that day.

Following informal consultations with members of the LSA, the Faculty of Law has decided to reschedule exams to Sunday, April 13, 2003, at the same time and in the same location as originally scheduled.

For more certainty, please note that the following exams have therefore been rescheduled:

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES AND THE LAW (Mc Robert Mainville)

Exam will be held on Sunday, April 13 at 9:30

ADVANCED CIVIL LAW OBLIGATIONS (Sections 001 and 002 - Professors Jukier and Khoury)

Exam will be held on Sunday, April 13 at 9:30

CIVIL LAW PROPERTY (Sections 001, 002 and 003 - Professors Godin and Lametti)

Exam will be held on Sunday, April 13 at 14:30

Exams administered by the Office for Students with Disabilities (OSD) have also been rescheduled to Sunday, April 13. Students should contact the OSD for further information.

Please note that the OUS will be open during its regular hours on Monday, April 14. It will not be open to students on Sunday, April 13, except for exam-related emergencies.

Take-home exams are not affected by this change. They will be available for pick up as of Monday, April 14, at 9:00.

For further information, do not hesitate to contact the OUS.

is in their self-interest as they would not want to be accused of war crimes. In the end, the advice is balanced against practical considerations; after all the military's objective is to win the war.

After the battle

JAGs are also responsible for investigating claims of negligence, malfeasance or dereliction of duty on the battlefield. A recent example of such an investigation is the one organized by the Air Force's chief of aviation law and accident investigation concerning the two F-16 fighter pilots involved in the accidental bombing that killed four and wounded eight Canadian soldiers. A 26-member joint American-Canadian team of officers and military experts collected evidence and interviewed the pilots and witnesses. This inquiry board concluded that the pilots had failed to exercise appropriate flight discipline and had violated the rules of engagement, resulting in the inappropriate use of lethal force.

Unfortunately, friendly fire incidents are common in combined arms situations as the numerous friendly fire deaths of coalition forces in the current war demonstrate. In order to avoid such incidents, JAGs are assigned the task of conducting three separate inquiries of all friendly fire incidents: (1) a safety study to determine what went wrong; (2) a criminal probe to decide whether the responsible soldiers should be court martialed; (3) a collateral investigation to determine whether non-criminal discipline or other administrative actions are warranted.

3. Jurists in the fight against ignorance and lawlessness

Lawyers, law students and law professors have the privilege to know the law. Thus, they have a duty, in their professional and personal lives, to disseminate to the general public legal information concerning the war in Iraq. This is important in the ongoing fight against legal ignorance as well in the face of sometimes dubious legal claims made by the parties at war.

4. Lawyers taking legal actions in domestic courts

Proposal to Impeach President Bush (U.S.)

Former U.S. attorney general Ramsey Clark argues that Bush, Dick Cheney, Donald Rumsfeld and John Ashcroft should be impeached for a range of alleged offences, including the U.S. actions in Afghanistan and Iraq, and alleged domestic and international breaches of civil liberties. However, the main aim of the "Vote to Impeach" movement is to bring an end to the current U.S.-led invasion of Iraq.

Francis Boyle, a professor of law at the

University of Illinois Law School is also leading an impeachment campaign. The two impeachment campaigns are independent of each other, but Boyle has collaborated with Clark before. In the first Gulf War, a resolution to impeach former president Bush Sr. was introduced to the House. Most of the articles of impeachment of Bush Jr. proposed by the campaigns are similar as they are based on the ones used against his father. The only difference is the second article in the Boyle impeachment proposal, which claims that Bush is violating the equal protection clause of the Constitution by "calling on the poor and minorities to fight a war for oil to preserve the lifestyles of the wealthy power elite of this country."

Although Bush's impeachment is unlikely in the present political climate because of the weakness of Congress in the face of an imperial presidency, support for both campaigns has been strong.

Injunction to bar President Bush from launching a war in Iraq (U.S.)

A dozen House Democrats, 15 parents of soldiers, and three anonymous soldiers have filed a lawsuit claiming that the president has no right to declare war on Iraq without Congress issuing a formal declaration of war. The plaintiffs argued that the resolution Congress approved in October supporting military action against Iraq did not specifically declare war and unlawfully ceded the decision to President Bush and that only Congress has the constitutional authority to declare war as the U.S. Constitution states that: "Congress shall have power (...) to declare war".

U.S. District Judge Joseph Tauro threw out the lawsuit when he ruled that the court did not have jurisdiction to issue an injunction against Bush. Tauro said the lawsuit engaged "political questions in the legal sense that are beyond the jurisdiction of the court." Tauro also could not find evidence of any conflict between the will of the executive and legislative branches. As well, he stated that "Case law makes clear that the Congress does not have the exclusive right to determine whether or not the United States engages in war".

In fact, congress has not formally declared a war since World War II. The War Powers Act, enacted in 1973 in response to the war in Vietnam, requires the president to seek approval from Congress before or shortly after ordering military action abroad. It also requires the president to report to Congress.

A similar lawsuit was filed against Bush's father before the Gulf War by 54 members of Congress but was rejected by a federal judge in 1990. That judge had noted that only about 10 percent of Congress had asked for the injunction, a percentage he said was not representative of the entire body.

War Crimes Prosecution against Prime Minister Tony Blair (U.K.)

Mike Davies, the Chair of the Alliance for Green Socialism, has lodged a prosecution as a private individual with the Leeds Magistrates Court against Tony Blair and Geoff Hoon. The prosecution charge states: "1) Tony Blair, Prime Minister, of 10 Downing Street, London, SW1A 0AA and Geoff Hoon, Defence Minister, of the Ministry of Defence, London, SW1A 2HB did, on one or more occasions between 1st January 2002 and 16th March 2003 inclusive, plan aggressive war against Iraq, contrary to customary international law automatically incorporated into English common law 2) (...) prepare aggressive war against Iraq, contrary to customary international law automatically incorporated into English common law. 3) (...) conspire to incite members of the United Kingdom armed forces to murder members of the armed forces of Iraq, this incitement being by giving, or causing to be given, unlawful orders to members of the U.K. armed forces to participate in an aggressive war against Iraq, incitement to murder being contrary to section 4 of the Offences Against the Person Act, 1861 as amended, and conspiracy to commit a criminal offence being contrary to section 1 of the Criminal Law Act, 1977 as amended.

Blair and Hoon must now be summoned to court to answer these charges although no court date has been fixed yet.

Judicial review of Tony Blair's decision to go to war (U.K.)

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) has lost its High Court bid to stop the U.K. from participating in Gulf War II without a new United Nations resolution. The CND argued there was great public interest in ensuring that the government had judicial guidance on what the law actually was so that it did not embark on military action in the mistaken belief that it was lawful to do so when it was not. However, the High Court ruled that it had no power to declare the true interpretation of U.N. Resolution 1441, since it is an international instrument which has never been incorporated into domestic law.

Eventual War Crimes Prosecution of Iraqi Leaders (U.S.)

President Bush has promised that Iraqi war criminals will be tried and punished, but he has yet to specify in which court they will be tried. Under the War Crimes Act of 1996, war crimes by or against U.S. citizens can be prosecuted in American federal courts. This probably won't happen as the crimes likely to be prosecuted involve crimes committed by Iraqi officials against Iraqi civilians. Another option is a war crimes tribunal à la Nuremberg. Under the ►

rules of the Third Geneva Convention, U.S. officials could hold their own tribunals for Iraqis accused of war crimes. This process guarantees defendants the same legal rights and processes as accorded in U.S. courts-martial.

Local Iraqi courts or a hybrid court (Iraq)

It is possible that the U.S., in an attempt to maintain peace and order, will refer the matter to local Iraqi courts. After all, the United States will be trying to create a respectable criminal justice system in Iraq. On the other hand, this would also run the risk of the process being tainted.

A hybrid court, a combination of local and international jurists, could also be put into place, just like in Sierra Leone. This court would thus be flexible and allow for the advantages of local courts (political legitimacy) and international law (legal respectability) to be combined.

Mock War Crimes Prosecutions Against President Bush (Japan & US)

After the first Gulf War, the International Action Center organized a war crimes tribunal. Hearings were held that drew on the expert testimony of hundreds of witnesses and victims of the war. Commissions were established in 15 countries around the world.

Now a similar tribunal in Japan has charged President Bush with 31 counts of war crimes, violations of the Geneva Conventions and other crimes against peace in the war on Afghanistan. This tribunal was initiated by Akira Maeda, a professor of international law at Tokyo Zokei University. Experts in international law, journalists and members of a fact-finding delegation that had traveled to refugee camps in Pakistan and Afghanistan all testified at the hearing. The beginning of the indictment:

"We call it a tribunal, not because it has state authority to arrest and try George W. Bush, Richard Cheney, Donald Rumsfeld and their collaborators. It is a tribunal in the true historic meaning of the word from the time of the old Roman Empire when a tribune was chosen to speak for the people against the abuses carried out by the ruling class and a tribunal was where the voice of the people could be heard. Such a tribunal has something the imperialist governments lack; it has moral authority, which can be used to arouse worldwide sentiment against the crimes of imperialism. As we have seen throughout history, such moral authority can become an unstoppable political force once the people have become imbued with its spirit and are organized into action."

Universal jurisdiction of national courts

Some states have given their courts

"universal jurisdiction," which allows them to prosecute those who have committed some crimes under international law. An example is Belgium's efforts to prosecute Israeli leader Ariel Sharon. However, this comes at a high political cost. In any case, the prosecution cannot usually proceed without the defendants being taken into custody.

5. Lawyers taking legal actions in international courts or international organizations

International Criminal Court

The U.S. or Iraq has not ratified the statute of the ICC, so that's that. On the other hand, the U.K. and Australia have ratified the statute and thus could be prosecuted under it. Indeed, such actions are currently in the works in the U.K. However, the ICC might not have jurisdiction. The ICC begins hearing cases this July; only offences committed after that point can be prosecuted. As well, the ICC only has jurisdiction to deal with specific war crimes and other criminal violations and not all acts of

Russia has stated that it does not want to legitimize this war ex-post facto, which is what the creation of a U.N. ad hoc tribunal might just accomplish.

aggression.

U.N. ad hoc tribunal

This special international court must be mandated by the Security Council. This has been done in Yugoslavia and Rwanda. However, this option is also unlikely since Russia has stated that it does not want to legitimize this war ex-post facto, which is what the creation of a U.N. ad hoc tribunal might just accomplish.

Recourses under the United Nations

The Security Council can pursue justice against any nation that violates the U.N. charter, even approving war against it. But since United States, as a permanent member, can veto any proposal, no condemnation of GWII will conceivably come from the council.

The matter could be sent to the U.N. General Assembly. This option has recently taken hold among peace groups, who want to invoke a use of General Assembly resolution 377, which allows the assembly to take up a matter when the Security Council has deadlocked. Known as the "uniting for peace" resolution, it would allow the assembly to consider a resolution condemning GWII. But the assembly essentially has no power to force nations to take action.

The International Court of Justice

The U.N. General Assembly could also refer the matter to the ICJ which presides over legal disputes between nations. But the U.S. has not accepted the court's rulings as binding since 1986, when President Reagan withdrew support over the Nicaraguan contras case. However, it would apply to the U.K., Australia and Iraq.

Human Rights Courts

There is also a possibility that the Intra-American Court of Human Rights or the European Human Rights Tribunals might also get involved although nothing concrete has occurred thus far.

6. Lawyers operating in the field of international law for international organizations as well as national governments in the aftermath of the war

After the war, Pentagon lawyers will have to administer a U.S. interim government in an occupied Iraq. The main body of rules governing occupation come from the Fourth Geneva Convention, adopted in 1949, largely in response to German occupations in World War II. This is the first time the convention's rules will actually be put into effect, since no other military action has amounted to the kind of occupation that would trigger its application. Under this convention, the U.S. military would be held responsible for the health and safety of the people of Iraq. This convention also limits the kinds of changes that could be made to Iraq's system of government. Indeed, the US would not be allowed to make the kind of drastic changes in an occupied country that it imposed on Germany and Japan after World War II.

Moreover, the collapse of the regime of Saddam Hussein would also eliminate its internal security system. In a post-war Iraq, it is possible that military lawyers might have to maintain law and order in an occupied Iraq, while a new government rebuilds the country's justice system.

Another major aspect in which lawyers are involved concerns the oil industry. A team of lawyers set up by the White House are currently trying to figure out who owns Iraq oil, who gets the profits (large sums are still legally owed to Kuwait) and who administers such funds.

Finally, lawyers working for the U.S. and (hopefully) international organizations will have to draft a new constitution, set up new courts and generally prepare the country for independence. Indeed, nation-building is probably the most daunting task of all. Meanwhile, I'm not at all sure whether the fact that lawyers are involved in this endeavour is a good thing or a bad thing. ■

The Absurdities of War

by Sébastien Jodoin (Law II)

Now that Gulf War II has begun, I hope that it will end as soon as possible with Coalition forces victorious and hopefully, with the rosey post-war picture the Pentagon has been selling us for the past of months. War is no laughing matter, but here are couple of weird and funny facts and quotes about Gulf War II (more one-liners may be found on about.com's political humour webpage).

On "fictitious reasons"

"President Bush's approval rating has dropped another five points just in the last week. It's now down to 58 percent. I'm not sure who should be more worried, Bush or Saddam Hussein." —Jay Leno

"The US hasn't made their case in a very clear manner. I don't even understand it. And if I don't understand it, then you know there is a problem." — Prof. Renée Provost (Forum on the War in Iraq) "The bill gives the president the power to wage war on Iraq — or, as President Bush calls it, 'Operation Re-election.'" —Jay Leno

"Some would argue that the president himself benefited from a form of affirmative action because as a C student, he only got into Yale because his father was a wealthy alumnus. But the White House counters that Saddam is a menace and must be stopped." —Jon Stewart

"The Bush administration fulfilled at least two objectives by the use of military means that they could not do through their diplomatic negotiations that is, overthrow the Taliban regime and construct an oil pipeline through Afghanistan." —Dr. Narihiko Ito, professor emeritus of Chuo University in Kamakura, Japan, on the war in Aghanistan (Source: Chuo university website)

"As we head to war with Iraq, President Bush wants to make one thing clear: This war is not about oil, it's about gasoline." —Jay Leno

"Isn't it funny how people say they'll never grow up to be their parents, then one day they look in the mirror and they're moving aircraft carriers into the Gulf region?" —The Onion

"In California, 50 women protested the

impending war with Iraq by lying on the ground naked and spelling out the word peace. Right idea, wrong president." —Jay Leno, at a Centcom press conference (Source: CNN)

Reporter: Is the US respecting the Geneva Convention in regards to Iraqi p.o.w.'s?

US General: Yes. We are, but Iraq isn't.

Reporter: What about in regards to the detainees in Guantanamo Bay?

US General: That's a different situation. Next question.

"Some Democrats say the estimated \$60 billion dollar cost of a war with Iraq could be better spent at home. When he heard that, President Bush agreed and announced plans to bomb Ohio." —Jay Leno

"Anytime you have the Pope and the Dixie Chicks against you, you know you're in trouble" — Michael Moore (Oscars acceptance speech)

"President Bush said this Iraq situation looks like 'the rerun of a bad movie.' Well sure, there's a Bush in the White House, the economy's going to hell, we're going to war over oil. I've seen this movie, haven't I?" —Jay Leno

Freedom Fries (I'm not making this up)

French fries and French toast will no longer be served in many places in the U.S. including the cafeteria of the U.S. House of Representatives. Instead, they will be known as freedom fries and freedom toast. This is reminiscent of propaganda in WWI when Americans renamed sauerkraut "liberty cabbage", dachshunds "liberty dogs", hamburgers "liberty steaks", and German measles "liberty measles". Would you like freedom fries with your liberty steak? This is particularly ludicrous considering that the US was at war with Germany in WWI while France is the U.S.' NATO ally. Meanwhile, it is not clear whether the expressions "freedom horn", "freedom doors", "freedom kissing", and "freedom tickler" will also pop up in an America near you. (Source: Associated Press)

"Coalition" forces

"We have a coalition of over 40 countries, including 10 anonymous countries." —Donald Rumsfeld (White House press conference; source: CNN)

"Germany is now saying that they won't go along with an invasion of Iraq. However, they did say they would go along if the invasion included Poland, France and Belgium." —Jay Leno

"A lot of folks are still demanding more evidence before they actually consider Iraq a threat. For example, France wants more evidence. And you know I'm thinking, the last time France wanted more evidence they rolled right through Paris with the German flag." —David Letterman

*"Long live our people and our Reich!"
- Proclamation by Adolf Hitler to the German
Army, September 1, 1939*

"The Bush administration said today there is a lot of support for us to attack Iraq. Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, Chevron, they're all lining up." —Jay Leno

"According to military analysts, an invasion of Iraq by U.S. forces could cost between \$20 and \$50 billion. The Pentagon announced that it would offset those costs by referring to it as the Verizon Wireless/Pizza Hut War Against Iraq." —Tina Fey

Bush doesn't seem to be losing any sleep over this...

"War has brought little change to the regulated, by-the-numbers life of President Bush. He is not worried or plagued by doubts, aides say, and is hewing closely to his usual routines and habits even as American bombs pelt Baghdad and allied tanks dash across the Iraqi desert. (...) The president left to spend the weekend, at the secluded Camp David presidential retreat in the silence of Maryland's Catoctin Mountains. He has been working out almost every day, and a long-time Bush aide said he also seems to be sleeping well, is sticking to his diet and even giving up desserts as he tries to shave seconds off his running time". (Source: Associated Press)

A Post-War Iraq

"What was left unclear...is what will happen after Saddam is gone? Democracy seems unlikely, so the hope is that Saddam will be replaced by a more pliable leader, some-►

one we can work with to keep the country under control, maintain regional balance of power. Someone sympathetic, secular, someone like, oh...1982 Saddam." —Jon Stewart

"In a speech earlier today President Bush said if Iraq gets rid of Saddam Hussein, he will help the Iraqi people with food, medicine, supplies, housing, education – anything that's needed. Isn't that amazing? He finally comes up with a domestic agenda – and it's for Iraq. Maybe we could bring that here if it works out." —Jay Leno

"The New York Times is reporting that the Bush administration has a post-war plan to turn Iraq into a democracy. If the plan works it might be tried in Florida." —Conan O'Brien

"May God bless our country and all who defend her."

- Speech by President Bush, March 19, 2003

"President Bush said it's now time for a change in Iraq and he wants them to have a Western-style democracy like ours. So right now in Iraq, the economy is collapsing, businessmen are corrupt, and Hussein wants his son to take over as president. Sounds like mission accomplished." —Jay Leno

The more things change... Bush's speech eerily reminiscent of Hitler's

Of course, I am not comparing Hitler to Bush Jr. The United States has a thousand times the decency, a thousand times the humanity and a thousand times the morality that Nazi Germany ever had. However, it is eerie to compare these declarations of war as they both invoke similar pretexts while obscuring the real motives of the wars. Sadly, 60 years later, we still have world leaders using war to accomplish political objectives; we still have leaders preaching nationalism and we still have leaders appealing to the power of their armed forces.

Proclamation by Adolf Hitler to the German Army, September 1, 1939. (Source: www.lawyersagainstawar.com)

"The Polish State has refused the peaceful settlement of relations which I desired, and has appealed to arms. Germans in Poland are persecuted with bloody terror and driven from their houses. A series of violations of the frontier, intolerable to a great Power, prove that Poland is no longer willing to respect the frontier of the Reich.

In order to put an end to this lunacy, I have no other choice than to meet force with force from now on. The German Army will fight the battle for the honour and the vital rights of reborn Germany with hard determination. I expect that every soldier, mindful of the great traditions of eternal German soldiery, will ever remain conscious that he is a

representative of the National-Socialist Greater Germany.

Long live our people and our Reich!"

Speech by President Bush, March 19, 2003. (Source : White House web site)

"My fellow citizens, at this hour, American and coalition forces are in the early stages of military operations to disarm Iraq, to free its people and to defend the world from grave danger. (...)

The enemies you confront will come to know your skill and bravery. The people you liberate will witness the honourable and decent spirit of the American military. In this conflict, America faces an enemy who has no regard for conventions of war or rules of morality. Saddam Hussein has placed Iraqi troops and equipment in civilian areas, attempting to use innocent men, women and children as shields for his own military — a final atrocity against his people. (...)

Now that conflict has come, the only way to limit its duration is to apply decisive force. And I assure you, this will not be a campaign of half measures, and we will accept no outcome but victory.

My fellow citizens, the dangers to our country and the world will be overcome. We will pass through this time of peril and carry on the work of peace. We will defend our freedom. We will bring freedom to others and we will prevail.

May God bless our country and all who defend her." ■

The CPO NEWSLETTER

April 4th, 2003

Hello everyone,

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1) POSTINGS (ARTICLING, SUMMER, INTERNSHIP, PARALEGAL)

—Stagiaire, Services juridiques communautaires de Pointe St-Charles et Petite Bourgogne. Il s'agit d'un organisme à but non lucratif, dont un des objectifs principaux est d'ouvrir à rendre la justice accessible aux personnes démunies. Cet organisme détient en plus le statut de Centre légal d'aide juridique et, à ce titre, dispense les services prévus en vertu de la Loi et des Règlements sur l'Aide juridique. Parmi les autres mandats de l'organisme mentionnons la formation, la diffusion d'information auprès de la population ainsi que la concertation avec le

milieu dans une perspective de promotion et de défense des droits économiques et sociaux. On recherche un ou une candidate ayant une connaissance des problématiques et du milieu communautaire de défense des droits ; connaissance et intérêt pour le droit familial, social et administratif ; bilingue (français et anglais) ; la volonté de pratiquer le droit dans un milieu socialement engagé et la capacité de travailler avec des personnes souvent démunies. Début du stage : 2 septembre 2003. Date butoir : 24 avril 2003.

Coordonnées :
Me Lise Ferland, directrice
2533, rue Centre, bureau 101
Montréal (Québec)
H3K 1J9
Télécopieur : 933-4381
Courriel : lferland@ccjm.qc.ca
Tél. : 933-8432

—Quantum is presently hiring 20 legal secretaries (for the summer period) for a prestigious law firm located in the downtown area. ►

Requisites:

- . Law student or graduate
- . Fluency in French and English a must (spoken and written)
- . Experience using a Dictaphone
- . Excellent working knowledge of Word and Excel

If you have the above qualifications, contact Angela Doucet:

Tel. (514)842-5555 x 2305

fax. (514) 849-8846

adoucet@quantum.ca

—Alberta Justice : 2004-2005 Student-At-Law Program : Interviews will be held in June 2003 in both Edmonton and Calgary. In Edmonton the student spends time in the Criminal Justice Division and Civil Law Branch with a rotation through a variety of other areas including Family Law and the Public Trustee's Office. The student also has an opportunity to spend one month in an area of practice unique to Government, such as legislative drafting or constitutional law. The emphasis in Calgary is on Criminal Law with a rotation through Family Law/Civil Law and the Public Trustee's Office. In addition, students have the opportunity to do research and other solicitor work in complex civil matters, contracts and many other areas of law. Please submit your résumé by May 9, 2003 to:

Michele Sagert
Alberta Corporate Service Centre
Human Resources Services
1st Floor, Bowker Building
9833 - 109 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2E8
Phone: (780) 427-4978
Fax: (780) 422-1330
Email: Michele.sagert@gov.ab.ca
In-person interviews are preferred

Please include the following:

1. Academic transcripts for undergrad. and law school grades
2. Statement of candidate's interest in articling with Alberta Justice (max 1 page)
3. Additional information that describes or demonstrates roles of responsibility or leadership previously or currently held
4. If you are not willing to work in either Calgary or Edmonton, please specify which city you want to be considered for.

—New Brunswick Government hires articling students through the N.B. Government internship program. The deadline for applications for 2003-2004 is Oct. 31st 2003 (yes, it is not a mistake!). More information can be obtained from the N.B. Government website (they did not provide me with the exact website address, sorry!).

—The Corporation of the City of London, ON are

still hiring articling students for the 2003-2004 term. It is also recruiting for 2004-2005.

Total number of lawyers working for the city: 8.

Deadline: May 9, 2003.

For more information, check Quicklaw NAD.

Contact: Marian Hughes

Room 1014, P.O. Box 5035

London, ON

N6A 4L9

Web: www.city.london.on.ca

mhughes@city.london.on.ca

Tel: (519) 661-4706

Fax: (519) 661-6435

—Articling Position for 2004-2005 at Shell Jacobs, Toronto: They have a practice in union-side labour and employment law, human rights law, health law and professional regulation. They act for trade unions, professional organizations and regulatory tribunals, individual employees and professionals in employment and contractual disputes. They are also advocates for progressive organizations and equality-seeking groups. They practice before a wide variety of administrative tribunals and at every level of the courts. They are looking for students with excellent written and analytic skills, an appetite for litigation work, and a proven commitment to social justice objectives. Deadline: July 18, 2003

Contact: Brian Shell
672 Dupont Street
Suite 401
Toronto, ON
M6G 1Z6
Tél: (416) 539-0226
Fax: (416) 539-0565
www.shelljacobs.com

—The National Center for Adoption Law & Policy has summer openings for law students interested in child welfare & adoption law & policy. They will match law students who are interested in summer assignments concerning permanence children with private, public and non-profit entities who can use their help. The site invites employers to post both paid and volunteer positions. They are welcoming applications from Canadian students as long as: they have an undergraduate degree and they are studying law in a graduate program; they can navigate on their own immigration/work eligibility, health care, tax and other issues that may be complicated by the international aspect of such a placement.

Contact: Prof. Kent Markus, Director
National Center for Adoption Law & Policy
Capital University Law School
303 East Broad Street
Columbus, OHIO 43215
Tel: (614) 236-6545
Fax: (614) 236-6956
kmarkus@law.capital.edu
Web: www.law.capital.edu

— Research assistant in international environmen-

tal law: Professor Ellis would like to hire a research assistant to work on a project addressing environmental protection in the global commons. The position would ideally run full-time from the beginning of May to mid-August, but the length of the contract and the schedule of work are flexible.

The successful candidate will have excellent research and writing skills; be highly organised; and be comfortable working in both English and French. Strong computer skills are an asset. Prior knowledge of the subject area is not essential, although preference will be given to candidates who have taken Public International Law.

Please apply by submitting a curriculum vitae to jaye.ellis@mcgill.ca or in her mailbox. Please append a copy of your transcript (unofficial copies perfectly acceptable).

—Hydro-Québec will be hiring an articling student for 2005. More information will be provided to you in the next edition of the CPO Newsletter.

—I received the 'California Western School of Law April 2003 Alumni Job Bulletin' and the 'Hamline University School of Law, Alumni Job Bulletin, March 31, 2003'. Should you wish to consult them, they are available at the CPO.

2) IF YOU ARE GRADUATING IN MAY, THIS IS FOR YOU!

Comme par le passé, le Service de placement de la Faculté soumet aux finissants un sondage pour fins de statistiques. Nous souhaitons ainsi établir le portrait le plus juste possible de la situation du placement de nos diplômés. C'est donc dans cette optique que nous sollicitons votre collaboration et que nous vous demandons de prendre quelques minutes pour le remplir. All information gathered will be treated confidentially : It will only be used internally for administrative purposes. It would be greatly appreciated if you could complete the attached form and return it to me or Melissa (NCDH, 4th floor) ASAP. If you wish, you can also send the requested information by e-mail at Brigitte.st-laurent@mcgill.ca.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this graduating survey, please feel free to contact me by phone at 398-6618 or by e-mail. We greatly appreciate your co-operation and the time spent in completing & returning your survey. We congratulate you on completing your law degree. Best of luck in your future career!

3) MONTREAL RECRUITMENT, TORONTO FIRST-YEAR RECRUITMENT & OTTAWA SUMMER RECRUITMENT ►

For the students who participated in either recruitment process: please inform me of the outcome of the recruitment process. It will remain confidential.

4) BARREAU DU QUÉBEC

Les formulaires d'inscription à l'École du Barreau sont disponibles à OUS.

5) NEW YORK BAR EXAM

Dates of Bar Examinations/Application

Deadlines: The bar examination is held twice a year, generally on the last Tuesday and Wednesday of July and February.

Dates of the next scheduled bar examinations: July 29-30, 2003

Applications to take the bar examination must be postmarked no more than 120 days, nor less than 90 days prior to the examination for which application is being made.

There is no provision for late filing except that for applicants who took the immediately preceding New York bar examination, the deadline for re-application is 21 days from the date of the applicant's failure notice, or 90 days prior to the examination, whichever is later.

For more information: Web: www.nybarexam.org
Forms are available at the CPO.

6) BAR/BRI

To all registered or interested students: If you have not already done so, please e-mail Hugo Maureira to confirm that you have registered or intend to register for this summer's BAR/Bri course in Montreal. Also, you MUST complete the "Course Location Reserve Form" (a blue one page form) when you register. If you have not done so, contact him immediately to make arrangements.

Contact: Hugo Maureira, BAR/Bri Representative/Administrator,
514-841-1277, e-mail: hugo.maureira@mail.mcgill.ca

7) ARTICLING RECRUITMENT & BAR COURSE CHANGES - ALBERTA

A) A Matching Program is again being implemented this summer for the recruitment or articling students for the 2004-2005 articling term for firms in Alberta. Extensive information is available on the Articling Student Matching Program web site, at www.natmatch.com/albart. The preliminary list of participating firms for Alberta is available on the web. The recommended date for students to return the Student Agreement forms to them is May 16, 2003.

The dates for interviewing articling students for 2004/2005 for Edmonton and Calgary have been set by the Law Society of Alberta as follows:
June 2 to June 13 - Student recruitment period and blackout period

June 16 at 5:00 p.m. - end of blackout period and deadline for submitting Match Program Rank Order Lists. This only applies to Edmonton and Calgary and not elsewhere in Alberta and does not apply to students who have summered with the firm or are third year students (with the exception of 3rd year students of a 3.5 or 4 year program). To see the full text of the recruitment rules (Rules 46.1 - 46.2), please go to the LSA web site at www.lawsocietyalberta.com.

B) The Bar Admission Course will be changing for the 2004-2005 year.

The other regions also implementing this new Course are Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The New Course includes the following:

- It will be organized into modules and will be offered twice during the course year;
- The emphasis will be on developing the skills needed to practice law: problem solving, legal research, writing, drafting, interviewing and advising, advocacy, alternative dispute resolution, practice management, time management, ethics and professionalism;
- Throughout their articling year, students will read materials, prepare assignments, assessments or examinations, and prepare for face-to-face sessions held over smaller blocks of time;
- A significant portion of the learning in the new course will take place in an online environment.

For more information, check the boards near the cafeteria or contact
Sheila Rodel, Director of Bar Admission Development Project: (204) 942-5571; sredel@lawsociety.mb.ca.

8) MENTOR PROGRAMME

Recently, the McGill Mentorship program has undergone some significant changes. The most significant change being the new tri-partnership in the management and administration of the program between the McGill Alumni Association (MAA), Career and Placement Service (CAPS) and the Student Organization for Alumni Relation (SOAR). This promising partnership allows the program to expand its existing services to a wider variety of students and will allow us to accommodate more alumni wishing to participate.

Currently, we have a few unmatched mentors for law students. The fields range from entertainment; real estate, minority affairs and intellectual property law to name a few. You can access the

list of mentors through the CAPS web site: www.caps.mcgill.ca and downloading the pdf file. Don't miss this valuable opportunity to network with McGill Alumni.

9) HUMAN RIGHTS/SOCIAL JUSTICE BURSARY: NOW ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS!

Please see bulletin board outside LSA office for eligibility criteria and application forms. DEADLINE IS MONDAY APRIL 7 AT 5PM. Please direct all inquiries to Michelle at michelle.toering@mail.mcgill.ca.

Brigitte St-Laurent
Director
Career Placement Office

For more information, please contact the Career Placement Office by
e-mail: brigitte.st-laurent@mcgill.ca / placement.law@mcgill.ca or by
telephone: (514) 398-6618 / 398-6159.

All editions of the CPO Newsletter are saved in archives and can be accessed at: <http://lists.mcgill.ca/archives/lawstudent.html>.

The archives of the Faculty of Law email list now require you to login before you will be able to read any of the archived email on the list.

Your login Name is your email address. Your password is your list password.

If you don't have a list password or you've forgotten follow these steps: When you are prompted to login just click on "get a new LISTSERV password first." Then follow the on screen instructions. ■

LSA Office Assistant/Commls de bureau de l'AED

The LSA is looking for an Office Assistant for the summer, the deadline to apply by sending your c.v. and cover letter to the LSA is Friday April 11th, 2003 by 5 p.m. The position is part-time, 20 hours a week. The tasks involve the general maintenance of the office as well as helping with both the agenda and the planning of orientation. Bilingualism and knowledge of mail merge is necessary.

L'AED est la recherche d'un commis de bureau pour la période d'été. La date limite pour soumettre votre c.v. et une lettre de présentation est vendredi le 11 avril 2003 à 17 heures. Le poste représente 20 heures de travail par semaine. Les tâches à accomplir sont essentiellement le maintien des lieux, la préparation de l'agenda et fournir un coup de main à la préparation de la rentrée. Le bilinguisme et la capacité de faire des envois postaux sont requis.

Wanna be on a committee? / Voulez-vous siéger a un comité?

It's that time of the year again to apply for positions for one of our many important committees. / Il est le temps de combler certaines positions vacantes sur les conseils et comités de la faculté. Voici la

liste:

Undergrad Admissions Committee (2)
Career Placement Office (2)
Curriculum Committee (1)
Educational Equity Committee (3)
Computer Services Advisory Committee (2)
Judicial Board Committee (3)
Chief Returning Officer (1)
Career Placement Committee (2)
Skit Nite Committee (2)
Orientation Committee (2)
Educational Equity Committee (3)
Working Group on Prizes and Scholarships (1)

If you have any questions concerning these committees the current members are listed on p. 10 of the Bottin and please feel free to contact them or me at walltrina@hotmail.com. The deadline to submit your cover letter to the LSA VP-Administration for any of the above positions is Friday April 11th 2003 by 5 p.m.

Si vous avez des questions concernant ces comités et positions, la liste des gens qui remplissent actuellement ces postes se trouve à la page 10 du bottin. Sentez-vous à l'aise d'entrer en contact avec ces gens ou alors m'écrire au walltrina@hotmail.com. La date limite pour la soumission de candidatures avec une lettre de presentation au AED est vendredi le 11 avril 2003 à 17 heures.

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At **Borden Ladner Gervais LLP** we're looking for students who want to pursue their passion for law, and for life. We believe that many types of experiences contribute to the making of a top rate lawyer, not just those that take place behind the desk. Perhaps that's why so many students think we're a great place to work. And why so many students who article with our firm go on to become associates and partners with us.

With over 640 lawyers and other professionals in more than 50 practice areas, and offices across the country, we are one of Canada's leading law firms, known for the outstanding service we consistently provide our clients. We offer a breadth and depth of experience that is hard to match. If you want an opportunity to challenge yourself in law – and in life – find out about our student programs today.



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For more information, please call a member of our Student Recruitment Team.

Calgary:	Colin MacDonald	(403) 232-9523
Montréal:	Janet Casey	(514) 954-3125
Ottawa:	Larry Elliot	(613) 787-3537
Toronto:	Laleh Moshiri	(416) 367-6133
Vancouver:	Marketta Jokinen	(604) 640-4176

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Avocats • Agents de brevets et de marques de commerce



McGill Law Journal

Revue de droit de McGill

Recruitment

Interested in working for the most frequently quoted law journal by the Supreme Court of Canada?

McGill's very own law journal will soon be hiring for the 2003-2004 academic year. All positions involve a 2-year commitment and in addition to fun, tremendous experience and a crack at one of the law faculty's oldest and most respected institutions, you'll receive 2 academic credits in the first year and at least 2 the following year.

We are hiring 10 English Editors, 3 French Editors and 4 Managers. Applications will be available in mid July and remain open until early September.

Email us at journal.law@mcgill.ca to request an application, and drop by our Coffee House on April 10th for more information and some long island ice tea!

Êtes-vous intéressé(e) à travailler pour la revue de droit la plus fréquemment citée par la Cour Suprême du Canada?

La revue de droit de McGill commence son recrutement pour l'année 2003-2004. Tous les postes requièrent un engagement de 2 ans. En plus d'une expérience agréable et enrichissante au sein de l'une des institutions les plus anciennes et respectées de notre Faculté, vous obtiendrez 2 crédits la première année, et au moins 2 l'année suivante.

Nous recrutons 10 rédacteurs pour le comité anglophone, 3 rédacteurs pour le comité francophone et 4 personnes pour le comité de gestion. Les demandes sont disponibles à partir de la mi-juillet et le concours demeure ouvert jusqu'au début de septembre.

Écrivez-nous à journal.law@mcgill.ca pour obtenir une demande de mise en candidature et venez nous rencontrer au Coffee House du 10 avril pour plus d'information et un long island ice tea!

Générique de fin

Ending Credits

Ceux que le Quid aimerait bien remercier:

Alex Law
 Catherine Galardo
 Dennis Galiatsatos
 Michelle Dean
 Jacky Luk
 Marta Juzwiak
 Stephen Panunto
 Peter Wright
 Mischa Auerbach-Ziogas
 Aram Ryu
 Le LSA
 Nos contributeurs
 Evan Light
 Prof. William Tetley
 Margaret Baratta
 BLG
 Quebecor
 (Quark!)

Celui par qui le Quid aimerait bien être remercié:

Mike Brazao

Thanks for your support - see you in September!

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